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2005 BOBCAT HUNTER AND TRAPPER HARVEST IN MICHIGAN

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ABSTRACT

A survey was completed to determine the number of people hunting and trapping bobcats in Michigan, the number of days spent afield (effort), and the number of bobcats registered. In 2005, 3,602 people obtained a bobcat harvest permit valid for the hunting and trapping seasons. About 74% of these permit-holders attempted to hunt or trap bobcats (2,677 furtakers), and 26% of these furtakers registered at least one bobcat. An estimated 1,802 people attempted to hunt bobcats. Hunters spent 20,374 days hunting and registered 340 bobcats. Nearly 1,177 people attempted to trap bobcats. Trappers spent nearly 26,884 days trapping and registered 528 bobcats.

INTRODUCTION

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has the authority and responsibility to protect and manage the wildlife resources of the State of Michigan. Harvest surveys are one of the management tools used by the DNR to accomplish its statutory responsibility.

Estimating hunter participation, harvest, and hunting effort are the primary objectives of these surveys. Estimates derived from harvest surveys as well as information from mandatory registration reports, track surveys, and population modeling are used to monitor bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) populations and establish harvest regulations.

During 2005, bobcats could be harvested during both hunting and trapping seasons (Table 1). In order to hunt or trap bobcats, furtakers were required to obtain a free bobcat harvest permit, in addition to a fur harvester license. In much of the area open to bobcat hunting and trapping, furtakers could legally take and register two bobcats in all of the hunting and trapping seasons combined. However, only one bobcat could be legally taken and registered in units C or D combined (Lower Peninsula), and only one bobcat could be taken from Unit B (Drummond Island) (Figure 1). Successful furtakers were required to immediately attach the harvest tag to



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the bobcat and were required to register bobcats within 10 days of the end of the season for the unit in which the bobcat was taken. Furtakers were not allowed to keep bobcats that were beyond the legal limit of bobcats per person (incidental captures). Furtakers were required to bring incidental catches to a registration station if they could not be released alive. Although all furtakers harvesting a bobcat were required to present their animals at a DNR office for registration, this survey does not present information collected from registered bobcats.

Trappers could use foothold traps to capture bobcats in the Lower Peninsula (LP), while foothold and body-gripping traps (i.e., conibears) were legal in the Upper Peninsula (UP). Live traps were also legal in both the UP and LP if set within 150 yards of a residence or farm building. Snares were not legal to use in Michigan for capturing bobcats. Bobcat trapping was limited to private lands only in units C and D, while both public and private lands were open to trapping in units A and B. Most hunters used dogs or calls to take bobcats (Frawley et al. 2004).

METHODS

A questionnaire (Appendix A) was sent to everyone who obtained a bobcat harvest permit valid for the 2005 hunting and trapping seasons (3,602 permit holders). Permit-holders receiving the questionnaire were asked to report if they attempted to hunt or trap a bobcat, number of days spent afield, and number of bobcats they registered. Hunters were also asked to report their hunting method (e.g., dogs, calls) and the number of bobcats that were within range to take but they chose not to harvest. Hunters that used dogs were asked to report who owned the dogs, number of occasions their dogs chased a bobcat, and whether they hired a guide. Trappers were asked to report the number of bobcats caught in traps and the number of bobcats released alive. Trappers also were asked to report the types of traps used, their preferred trap type, and whether they caught any bobcats in a trap set for another animal. All furtakers were asked the ownership of lands where they pursued bobcats and their opinion of the status of the bobcat population in the county where they preferred to hunt or trap.

Questionnaires were mailed initially during early March 2006, and up to two follow-up questionnaires were mailed to nonrespondents. Although 3,602 people were sent the questionnaire, 25 surveys were undeliverable, resulting in an adjusted sample size of 3,577. Questionnaires were returned by 2,497 people, yielding a 70% adjusted response rate.

Estimates were extrapolated from the sample (2,476 returned questionnaires) to all permit holders (3,602) using a simple random sampling design (Cochran 1977) and were presented along with their 95% confidence limit (CL). This confidence limit can be added and subtracted from the estimate to calculate the 95% confidence interval. The confidence interval is a measure of the precision associated with the estimate and implies the true value would be within this interval 95 times out of 100. Estimates were not adjusted for possible response or nonresponse bias.

Statistical tests are used routinely to determine the likelihood the differences among estimates are larger than expected by chance alone. The overlap of 95% confidence intervals was used to determine whether estimates differed. Non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals was equivalent to stating the difference between the means was larger than would be expected 995 out of 1,000 times, if the study had been repeated (Payton et al. 2003).

RESULTS

Hunting and Trapping Combined

In 2005, 3,602 people obtained a bobcat harvest permit valid for the bobcat hunting and trapping seasons. About $74 \pm 1\%$ (2,677) of these permit holders attempted to hunt or trap bobcats (Table 2). Furthermore, about $8 \pm 1\%$ (301 ± 22) of the permit holders attempted both hunting and trapping bobcats.

Furtakers spent 47,259 days afield ($\bar{x} = 17.7 \pm 0.6$ days/furtaker) and registered 868 bobcats ($\bar{x} = 0.32 \pm 0.01$ bobcats/furtaker). Furtakers spent about 32,930 days afield pursuing bobcats in the UP and 13,843 days in the LP (Table 2). About 26% of the furtakers registered at least one bobcat (Table 3). Nearly $20 \pm 1\%$ of the furtakers registered only one bobcat and $6 \pm 1\%$ registered two bobcats. About 34% of the furtakers in the UP registered at least one bobcat (Table 3). Nearly $22 \pm 1\%$ of the UP furtakers registered only one bobcat and $12 \pm 1\%$ registered two bobcats. An estimated 17% of furtakers in the LP registered a bobcat.

The number of furtakers and their effort expended pursuing bobcats in 2005 was generally unchanged from 2004, except in Unit D where fewer furtakers spent fewer days in pursuit of bobcats (Table 2). Both the number of bobcats registered and the number of furtakers that registered a bobcat declined statewide between 2004 and 2005 (Table 3).

Counties with 150 or more furtakers that pursued bobcats included Delta, Chippewa, Menominee, Mackinac, and Alcona (Table 4). Counties with 60 or more registered bobcats originating from that county included Delta, Iron, Chippewa, and Gogebic.

About $33 \pm 1\%$ of bobcat permit-holders reported the bobcat population was stable in the county they preferred to hunt or trap bobcats (Figure 2). About $14 \pm 1\%$ reported bobcat numbers were improving and $15 \pm 1\%$ reported fewer bobcats. Nearly $31 \pm 1\%$ of the permit-holders were uncertain of the status of bobcats.

Hunting

About $50 \pm 1\%$ (1,802 hunters) of the permit-holders attempted to hunt bobcats during the 2005 seasons (Table 5). About 724 furtakers hunted in the UP and 1,135 hunted in the LP. These hunters had hunted bobcats an average of eight years (± 1 year). Bobcat hunters most frequently hunted on public land ($73 \pm 1\%$). About $43 \pm 2\%$ of the hunters hunted on private land not owned by themselves or their family, while $35 \pm 1\%$ hunted bobcats on their own land or land owned by their family. Nearly $30 \pm 1\%$ of the hunters hunted on public land only, $27 \pm 1\%$ hunted on private land only, and $43 \pm 1\%$ hunted on both public and private lands.

Hunters spent about 20,374 days afield hunting bobcats ($\bar{x} = 11.3 \pm 0.4$ days/hunter) and registered an estimated 340 bobcats ($\bar{x} = 0.19 \pm 0.01$ bobcats/hunter, Table 6). Hunters spent about 8,641 days afield hunting bobcats in the UP and 11,305 days hunting bobcats in the LP. The estimated number of days of effort per bobcat registered by hunters statewide was 59.8 days in 2005 and was unchanged from 2004 (Table 7, Figure 3). Although effort per

registered bobcat was unchanged statewide, effort increased significantly in Unit C and declined significantly in Unit D.

Hunters registered about 39% of the bobcats registered by furtakers (Figure 4). About 17% of bobcat hunters harvested at least one bobcat (Table 6). Nearly $16 \pm 1\%$ of hunters registered only one bobcat and $1.4 \pm 0.3\%$ registered two bobcats. An estimated 21% of the hunters in the UP registered at least one bobcat; $18 \pm 2\%$ of UP hunters registered one bobcat and $3 \pm 1\%$ registered two bobcats. An estimated 14% of hunters in the LP registered a bobcat.

Counties with 115 or more hunters pursuing bobcats included Delta, Alcona, Montmorency, Oscoda, and Presque Isle (Table 8). Counties with more than 20 hunter-registered bobcats originating from that county included Mackinac, Menominee, Chippewa, and Delta.

The number of bobcat hunters and their hunting effort declined significantly in Unit D between 2004 and 2005 (Table 5). In contrast, hunting effort increased significantly in the UP. The number of bobcats passed by hunters declined significantly in the LP (Table 6). In addition, the number of bobcats registered in Unit C declined significantly, and hunter success declined significantly in Unit C between 2004 and 2005.

Hunters most frequently used calls ($58 \pm 2\%$) or dogs ($44 \pm 2\%$) to hunt bobcats (Table 9). The estimated number of people hunting bobcats with dogs declined 8% statewide between 2004 and 2005, although this decline was restricted largely to the LP (Table 10). Among hunters using dogs, hunting effort, the number of bobcats registered, and the proportion of hunters registering a bobcat declined in the LP (Table 11). The estimated number of people hunting bobcats with calls increased 7% statewide between 2004 and 2005, although this increase was restricted largely to the UP (Table 12). Among hunters using calls, hunting effort, the number of bobcats registered, and the proportion of hunters registering a bobcat was generally unchanged between 2004 and 2005 (Table 13).

Bobcat hunters using dogs participated in an estimated $4,584 \pm 333$ chases of bobcats. About $33 \pm 1\%$ of the bobcat hunters had an opportunity to harvest a bobcat but chose not to harvest the bobcat. Thus, an estimated 593 ± 29 hunters chose not to harvest bobcats on $1,815 \pm 143$ occasions. Among those hunters that passed up an opportunity to take a bobcat, $37 \pm 3\%$ passed one bobcat, $22 \pm 2\%$ passed two bobcats, $19 \pm 2\%$ passed three bobcats, $8 \pm 1\%$ passed four bobcats, and $15 \pm 2\%$ passed five or more bobcats. The estimate of the number of bobcats passed up by hunters should be viewed cautiously because hunting partners may have reported passing the same bobcat; thus, the estimate will be inflated by an unknown amount. Few bobcat hunters ($6 \pm 1\%$) that hunted with dogs hired a guide service to assist with their hunting (46 ± 9 hunters).

About $31 \pm 1\%$ of bobcat hunters reported the bobcat population was stable in the county they preferred to hunt bobcats. About $14 \pm 1\%$ reported bobcat numbers were improving and $20 \pm 1\%$ reported fewer bobcats. Nearly $28 \pm 1\%$ of bobcat hunters were uncertain of the status of bobcats.

Trapping

An estimated $33 \pm 1\%$ (1,177 trappers) of the permit-holders trapped bobcats during the 2005 season (Table 14), and these trappers had trapped bobcats an average of eight years (± 1 year). About 829 furtakers trapped in the UP and 312 trapped in the LP. Nearly equal proportions of trappers trapped bobcats on private land owned by themselves or their family ($47 \pm 2\%$), private lands not owned by themselves or their family ($43 \pm 2\%$), and public land ($46 \pm 2\%$). About $53 \pm 2\%$ trapped on private land only, $17 \pm 1\%$ of the trappers trapped on public land only, and $29 \pm 2\%$ trapped on both public and private lands.

Trappers spent about 26,884 days afield trapping bobcats ($\bar{x} = 22.8 \pm 1.1$ days/trapper), caught 799 bobcats, registered 528 bobcats ($\bar{x} = 0.45 \pm 0.03$ bobcats/trapper), and released 271 bobcats from their traps during the 2005 season (Table 15). Trappers spent about 24,289 days trapping bobcats in the UP and 2,537 days trapping in the LP.

The number of bobcat trappers declined significantly in Unit D between 2004 and 2005 (Table 14). Trapping effort did not change significantly in any management units. The number of bobcats captured by trappers declined significantly in the UP (Table 15). The number of bobcats released alive by trappers increased significantly in Unit D. The number of bobcats registered by trappers declined significantly in the UP. The proportion of trappers that captured a bobcat declined significantly in the UP but increased in Unit D in the LP (Table 16). The proportion of trappers that registered a bobcat declined significantly in the UP, while success was unchanged in the LP between 2004 and 2005. The estimated number of days of effort per bobcat registered by trappers statewide was 50.9 days in 2005 and was unchanged from 2004 (Table 17, Figure 3). Although effort per registered bobcat was unchanged statewide, effort increased significantly in Unit D and declined significantly in Unit C.

Trappers registered about 61% of the bobcats registered by furtakers (Figure 4). About 39% of bobcat trappers captured at least one bobcat and 33% registered at least one bobcat (Table 16). Nearly $22 \pm 2\%$ of the trappers registered only one bobcat and $11 \pm 1\%$ registered two bobcats. An estimated 40% of the trappers in the UP registered at least one bobcat; $23 \pm 2\%$ of these UP trappers registered one bobcat and $16 \pm 2\%$ registered two bobcats in the UP. An estimated 23% of trappers in the LP registered a bobcat. Nearly $11 \pm 1\%$ of the bobcat trappers released 271 bobcats from their traps. About $10 \pm 1\%$ of the bobcat trappers caught a bobcat in a trap set for another furbearer.

Counties with 75 or more trappers pursuing bobcats included Delta, Iron, Menominee, Chippewa, and Gogebic (Table 18). Counties with more than 40 registered bobcats originating from that county included Delta, Iron, Gogebic, and Chippewa.

Most trappers used foothold traps (78%), while 40% of the trappers used body gripping traps (i.e., conibears) (Table 19). Most trappers preferred to use foothold traps (48%), while 24% preferred to use conibears (Table 20). However, conibears were not legal to use for bobcats in the LP. An estimated 16% of trappers did not have a preferred trap type.

About $42 \pm 2\%$ of bobcat trappers reported the bobcat population was stable in the county they preferred to trap bobcats. About $22 \pm 2\%$ reported bobcat numbers were improving and

13 ± 1% reported fewer bobcats. Nearly 20 ± 2% of bobcat trappers were uncertain of the status of bobcats.

DISCUSSION

Many factors influence bobcat harvest trends including furtaker numbers, bobcat numbers, harvest regulations, habitat conditions, weather, and fur prices; thus, any interpretations of trends should be viewed cautiously. Moreover, estimates of events that occur infrequently (e.g., harvesting a bobcat) are difficult to estimate precisely using common sampling designs (Cochran 1977). Relatively few furtakers harvest bobcat; thus, estimates from the statewide fur harvesters survey from previous years often have been imprecise (Frawley 2001). Beginning with the 2004-2005 bobcat season, however, all licensed furtakers attempting to harvest a bobcat in Michigan were required to obtain a free bobcat permit from the DNR. Beginning with the 2004 season, the DNR has used these lists of permit holders to design surveys with more precise estimates.

About 26% of bobcat hunters and trappers combined registered at least one bobcat in Michigan during the 2005 seasons, while 25-30% of bobcat hunters and trappers harvested at least one bobcat in Michigan during 2003-2004 (Frawley et al. 2004, Frawley et al. 2005b). Success rates in Michigan during recent years have been similar to success rates of hunters and trappers in Wisconsin (26-35% during 2002-2004, Kitchell and Olson 2003, 2005) and in Pennsylvania (22-35% during 2000-2004, Lovallo 2005) during recent years.

Prior to 2004, only hunters were allowed to harvest a bobcat in the LP, as bobcat trapping was restricted to the Upper Peninsula (UP) (Frawley et al. 2005b). In 2004, an 11-day bobcat trapping season (December 10-20) was held on private lands in portions of the LP. This 11-day trapping season occurred again in 2005. An estimated 312 trappers spent 2,537 days afield, and they captured 192 bobcats, although 121 of these bobcats were released alive. About 36% of the trappers captured at least one bobcat in the LP.

Nearly equal numbers of furtakers (hunters and trappers combined) pursued bobcats in the Upper and Lower peninsulas; however, furtakers expended over twice as much effort in the UP than the LP (Table 2). The proportion of furtakers registering a bobcat was higher in the UP than the LP (34% versus 17%). These differences between regions partly reflect differences in regulations as furtakers could legally harvest only one bobcat from the LP, while two bobcats could be taken from the UP. Moreover, hunting and trapping seasons were longer in the UP than in the LP (Table 1).

Nearly 60% more people attempted to hunt bobcats in the LP than in the UP (Table 5), although the season is shorter in the LP (Table 1). Hunters in the LP spent nearly 30% more days hunting bobcats than their counterparts in the UP. Hunters in the LP had more occasions where they chose not to harvest a bobcat than hunters in the UP; however, the proportion of hunters registering at least one bobcat was lower in the LP than the UP.

More than twice as many furtakers trapped in the UP than in the LP, and these UP trappers devoted nearly 9.5 times more effort than their counterparts in the LP (Table 14). Trappers in the UP also registered about six times more bobcats than trappers in the LP. As was the case with hunters, these differences between regions were likely the result of differences in

regulations. Furtakers could legally harvest only one bobcat from the LP, while two bobcats could be taken from the UP. The length of the trapping season in the UP was greater than ten times longer than the LP season (Table 1).

Although there were nearly 50% more bobcat hunters than trappers in Michigan during the 2005 seasons, trappers registered more than 1.5 times as many bobcats as hunters. Bobcat hunters devoted an average of 60 days of effort per bobcat registered, while trappers spent about a mean of 51 days of effort per bobcat registered.

Hunters that used dogs were more successful than hunters using calls (20% of hunters using dogs registered a cat versus 12% of hunters using calls). Lovallo (2005) reported a mean success rate of 35% for hunters using dogs in Pennsylvania during 2000-2004, while the mean success rate for hunters using calls in Pennsylvania was 12%. Kitchell and Olson (2005) reported 42% of hunters using dogs registered a bobcat in Wisconsin during 2004, while 19% of hunters not using dogs registered a bobcat.

Nearly 11% of the bobcat trappers in Michigan released a bobcat from their traps set during the 2005 season, which was about the same proportion reported among trappers in 2003 and 2004 (Frawley et al. 2004, Frawley et al. 2005b). In comparison, 4% of Wisconsin bobcat trappers released a bobcat from their traps during 2002 and 2003 in Wisconsin (Kitchell and Olson 2003, 2005). Differences between states likely reflect differences in regulations. In Wisconsin, a limited number of bobcat harvest tags are distributed by lottery, and licensees can only take one bobcat (Dhuey and Olson 2005).

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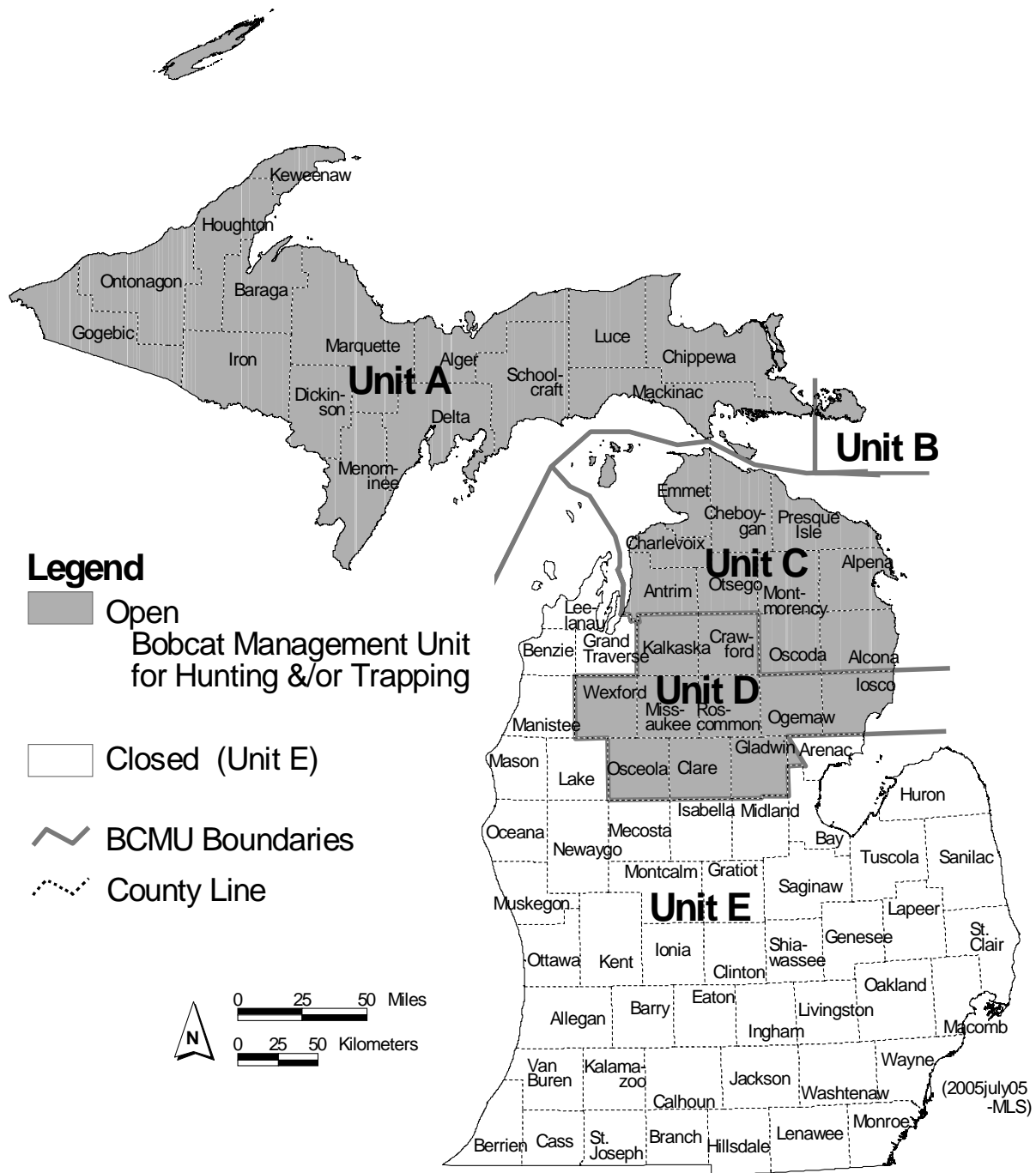


Figure 1. Bobcat Management Units in Michigan for the 2005 hunting and trapping seasons.

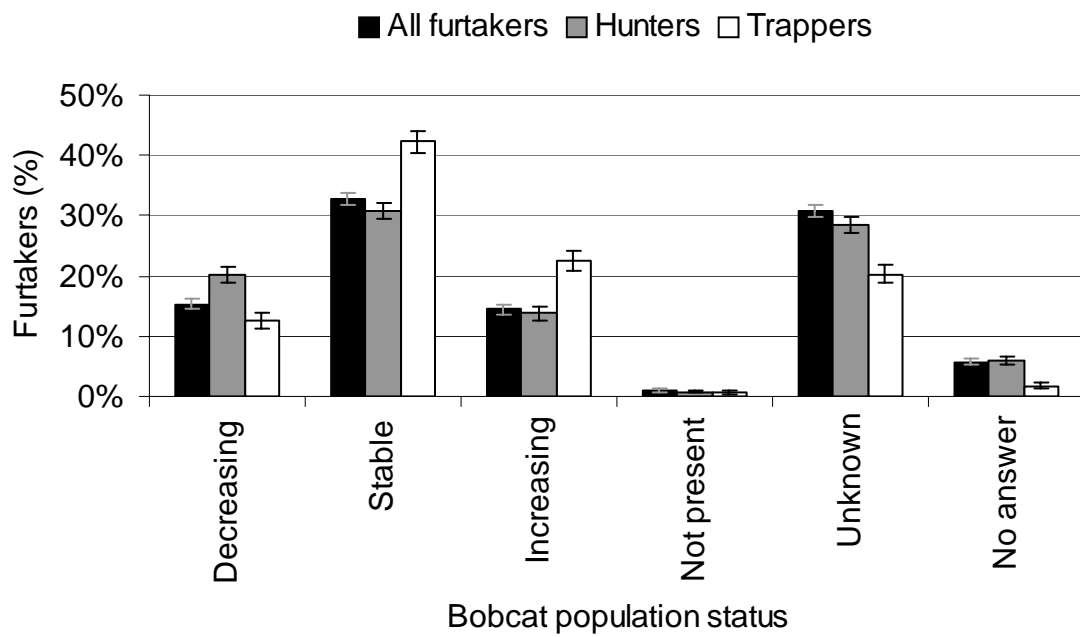


Figure 2. Status of bobcats in Michigan during 2005 as described by bobcat hunters and trappers. Vertical bars represent the 95% CL.

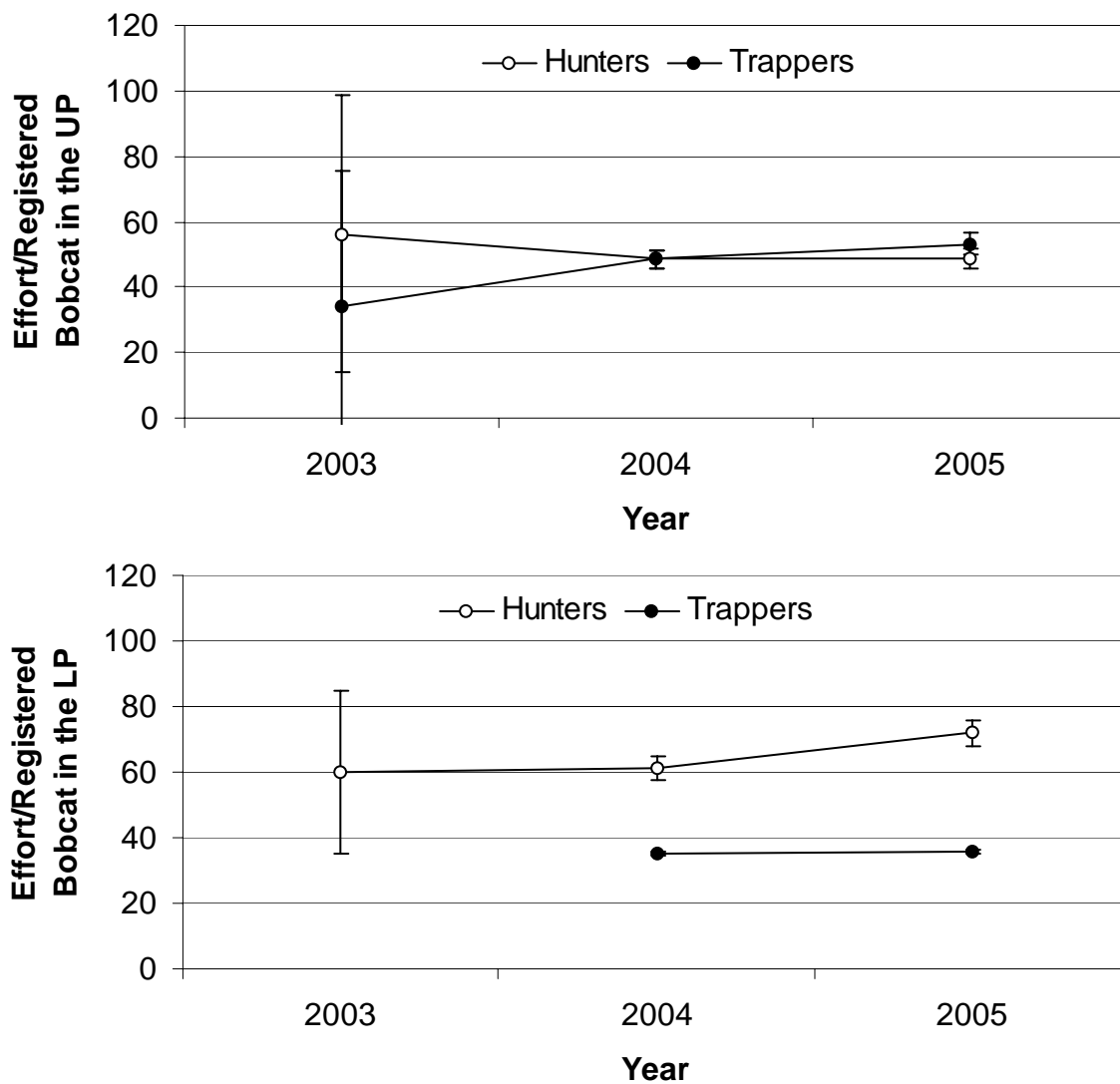


Figure 3. Estimated number of days of effort per bobcat registered in Michigan by hunters and trappers for the 2003-2005 seasons, summarized by region. Vertical error bars represent the 95% confidence limits. Estimates prior to 2003 were not provided because these estimates had low precision.

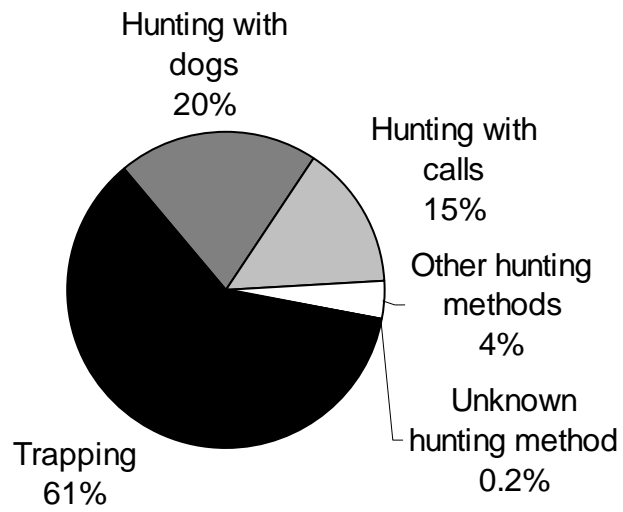


Figure 4. Proportion of bobcats registered in Michigan during 2005, summarized by method of take.

Table 1. Bobcat hunting and trapping seasons in Michigan for the 2005 license year.

Season and area ^a	Season dates	Season length (days)
Hunting		
Units A and B (Upper Peninsula)	December 1, 2005-March 1, 2006	91
Unit C (Lower Peninsula)	January 1, 2006-March 1, 2006	62
Unit D (Lower Peninsula)	January 1, 2006-February 1, 2006	32
Trapping		
Units A and B	October 25, 2005-March 1, 2006	128
Units C and D	December 10-20, 2005	11

^aSee Figure 1 for location of management units.

Table 2. Estimated number of furtakers pursuing bobcat and their hunting and trapping effort (days combined) in Michigan for the 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Furtakers ^a					Hunting and trapping effort				
	Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		Days	95% CL	Days	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	1,365	39	1,379	38	1	33,946	1,728	32,930	1,662	-3
Lower Peninsula	1,432	39	1,331	38	-7*	16,112	734	13,843	670	-14*
Unit C	758	32	757	32	<1	8,743	587	8,507	583	-2
Unit D	794	33	671	30	-16*	7,369	434	5,336	345	-28*
Unspecified	100	13	137	15		278	100	486	117	
Statewide	2,726	35	2,677	34	-2	50,335	1,762	47,259	1,681	-6

^aNumber of furtakers does not add up to statewide total because furtakers could hunt and trap in more than one area.

*P<0.005.

Table 3. Estimated number of bobcats registered by furtakers and proportion of furtakers registering at least one bobcat in Michigan during the 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Bobcats registered ^a					Furtakers registering a bobcat				
	Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Difference (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		%	95% CL	%	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	698	40	633	38	-9	38	2	34	2	-4*
Lower Peninsula	298	22	228	19	-23*	21	1	17	1	-4*
Unit C	159	16	121	14	-24*	21	2	16	2	-5*
Unit D	139	15	107	13	-23	17	2	16	2	-2
Unspecified	3	3	7	3		1	2	5	3	
Statewide	999	44	868	41	-13*	30	1	26	1	-4*

^a Although all furtakers harvesting a bobcat were required to present their animals at a DNR office for registration, this survey does not present information collected from registered bobcats.

*P<0.005.

Table 4. Estimated number of furtakers (hunters and trappers combined) attempting to capture a bobcat, days spent afield (effort), bobcats registered, and proportion of furtakers that registered a bobcat during 2005 in Michigan, summarized by county.

County	Furtakers ^a		Hunting and trapping effort (days)		Bobcats registered		Furtakers that registered a bobcat	
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	%	95% CL
Alcona	151	16	1,168	166	19	6	12	4
Alger	84	12	1,108	213	23	8	19	6
Alpena	120	14	1,251	200	20	6	17	4
Antrim	43	9	378	97	3	2	7	5
Arenac	13	5	74	32	0	0	0	0
Baraga	74	11	1,731	376	39	10	37	7
Charlevoix	39	8	372	99	10	4	26	9
Cheboygan	114	14	1,393	241	13	5	11	4
Chippewa	189	17	2,545	401	62	13	24	4
Clare	92	12	581	101	12	4	13	5
Crawford	94	12	473	82	4	3	5	3
Delta	228	19	5,000	683	87	15	28	4
Dickinson	118	14	2,726	482	52	12	30	6
Emmet	40	8	469	122	9	4	21	9
Gladwin	56	10	343	72	6	3	10	5
Gogebic	115	14	2,504	441	61	12	39	6
Houghton	69	11	1,813	388	14	7	13	5
Iosco	69	11	555	112	10	4	15	6
Iron	141	15	2,667	442	63	13	32	5
Kalkaska	79	11	541	105	16	5	20	6
Keweenaw	9	4	166	87	1	2	17	18
Luce	74	11	814	193	7	3	10	5
Mackinac	154	16	2,115	326	46	10	25	5
Marquette	120	14	1,998	377	19	7	12	4
Menominee	157	16	3,448	501	59	12	31	5
Missaukee	81	12	552	102	16	5	20	6
Montmorency	127	14	1,033	163	19	6	15	4
Ogemaw	71	11	407	77	7	3	10	5
Ontonagon	102	13	2,641	503	48	10	38	6
Osceola	63	10	424	90	10	4	16	6
Oscoda	123	14	717	123	9	4	7	3
Otsego	53	9	304	80	7	3	14	6
Presque Isle	123	14	1,421	244	13	5	11	4
Roscommon	121	14	780	129	13	5	11	4
Schoolcraft	123	14	1,655	298	52	11	34	6
Wexford	74	11	604	113	13	5	18	6
Unspecified	137	15	486	117	7	3	5	3

^aNumber of furtakers does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one county.

Table 5. Estimated number of bobcat hunters and hunting effort (days) in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Hunters ^a					Hunting effort				
	Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		Days	95% CL	Days	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	665	31	724	31	9	7,289	552	8,641	655	19*
Lower Peninsula	1,226	38	1,135	36	-7*	13,201	695	11,305	628	-14*
Unit C	680	31	671	30	-1	7,509	556	7,334	550	-2
Unit D	667	31	560	28	-16*	5,692	386	3,971	296	-30*
Unspecified	55	10	69	11		278	100	428	112	
Statewide	1,816	40	1,802	39	1	20,768	877	20,374	879	-2

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because hunters could hunt in more than one area.

*P<0.005.

Table 6. Estimated number of bobcats passed, bobcats registered by hunters, and proportion of hunters that registered at least one bobcat in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Bobcats passed					Bobcats registered					Hunters that registered a bobcat				
	Year					Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Difference (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		%	95% CL	%	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	574	78	721	97	27	150	18	177	19	18	18	2	21	2	3
Lower Peninsula	1,727	173	1,016	95	-41*	215	19	157	16	-27*	18	1	14	1	-4*
Unit C	879	117	551	68	-37*	130	15	91	12	-30*	19	2	14	2	-6*
Unit D	847	108	464	61	-45*	85	12	66	11	-22	13	2	12	2	1
Unspecified	43	19	78	40		3	3	6	3		3	3	8	4	
Statewide ^a	2,344	192	1,815	143	-22*	369	26	340	25	-8	18	1	17	1	-1

^aAn estimated 21 ± 12 bobcats were passed by hunters in areas not open to bobcat hunting (Unit E) in 2005. This estimate was not included in 2005 statewide estimate of bobcats passed by hunters.

*P<0.005.

Table 7. Estimated number of days of effort per bobcat registered by hunters in Michigan during 2003-2005, summarized by year and area.^a

Area	Year						Change between 2004 and 2005 (%)
	2003 ^b		2004		2005		
	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	56.3	42.4	48.5	2.9	48.7	3.1	0
Lower Peninsula	60.0	24.8	61.3	3.6	71.9	3.8	17*
Unit C	72.1	36.8	57.7	2.7	80.7	3.3	40*
Unit D	47.4	25.9	66.7	2.5	59.8	2.0	-10*
Unspecified			96.0	0.8	74.3	0.8	
Statewide	58.7	22.0	56.3	4.7	59.8	4.9	6

^aEstimates prior to 2003 were not provided because these estimates were imprecise.

^bPrior to 2004, bobcat trapping was restricted to the UP.

*P<0.005.

Table 8. Estimated number of hunters, hunting effort (days), bobcats passed, bobcats registered, and proportion of hunters that registered a bobcat in Michigan during 2005, summarized by county.

County	Hunters ^a		Hunting effort (days)		Bobcats passed by hunters ^b		Bobcats registered by hunters		Hunters that registered at least one bobcat	
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	%	95% CL
Alcona	133	15	975	151	94	27	9	4	7	3
Alger	46	9	346	95	33	13	4	3	9	6
Alpena	104	13	1,066	188	78	28	16	5	15	5
Antrim	30	7	265	85	6	6	1	2	5	5
Arenac	12	4	52	26	4	5	0	0	0	0
Baraga	26	7	173	64	7	4	1	2	6	6
Charlevoix	35	8	338	94	22	8	10	4	29	10
Cheboygan	104	13	1,238	233	74	17	13	5	13	4
Chippewa	111	14	715	136	40	13	22	6	18	5
Clare	74	11	426	83	61	27	7	3	10	5
Crawford	89	12	420	75	45	14	3	2	3	2
Delta	143	15	1,584	272	97	20	22	6	15	4
Dickinson	66	11	521	125	55	19	13	6	15	6
Emmet	38	8	440	118	20	8	7	3	19	9
Gladwin	45	9	231	55	26	10	4	3	10	6
Gogebic	48	9	387	98	48	21	14	6	24	8
Houghton	29	7	287	96	22	10	0	0	0	0
Iosco	66	11	436	94	38	11	9	4	13	5
Iron	65	10	426	98	58	24	16	6	20	7

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one area.

^bBobcats that hunter could have harvested but chose not to harvest.

Table 8. (Continued) Estimated number of hunters, hunting effort (days), bobcats passed, bobcats registered, and proportion of hunters that registered a bobcat in Michigan during 2005, summarized by county.

County	Hunters ^a		Hunting effort (days)		Bobcats passed by hunters ^b		Bobcats registered by hunters		Hunters that registered at least one bobcat	
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	%	95% CL
Kalkaska	59	10	300	75	38	15	7	3	12	6
Keweenaw	4	3	72	59	6	6	0	0	0	0
Luce	49	9	460	144	29	13	4	3	9	5
Mackinac	105	13	933	179	91	32	27	8	21	5
Marquette	72	11	695	159	27	9	1	2	2	2
Menominee	92	12	1,044	197	123	39	23	7	23	6
Missaukee	66	11	415	84	35	11	12	4	17	6
Montmorency	117	14	831	144	74	22	16	5	14	4
Ogemaw	59	10	277	60	40	18	4	3	7	4
Ontonagon	49	9	463	125	40	19	12	5	21	8
Osceola	42	8	242	74	35	13	4	3	10	6
Oscoda	117	14	646	118	76	20	7	3	6	3
Otsego	43	9	231	66	9	4	3	2	7	5
Presque Isle	117	14	1,304	234	100	22	9	4	7	3
Roscommon	111	14	701	121	81	25	9	4	8	3
Schoolcraft	75	11	534	103	46	11	17	6	21	6
Wexford	63	10	472	97	63	21	7	3	11	5
Unit E ^c					20	12				
Unspecified	69	11	428	112	78	40	6	3	8	4

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one area.

^bBobcats that hunter could have harvested but chose not to harvest.

^cThis area was not open to bobcat hunting. The estimate for bobcats passed in Unit E was not included in 2005 statewide estimate of bobcats passed by hunters reported in Table 6.

Table 9. Estimated number of hunters, hunting effort (days), bobcats passed, bobcats registered, and proportion of hunters that registered a bobcat in Michigan during 2005, summarized by hunting method and area.

Variable and area	Hunting method							
	Dogs		Calls		Other		Unknown	
	Estimate	95% CL	Estimate	95% CL	Estimate	95% CL	Estimate	95% CL
Hunters (No.)^a								
UP	287	21	410	25	71	11	16	5
LP	540	28	635	30	63	10	17	5
Unit C	333	23	352	23	43	9	10	4
Unit D	260	20	319	22	22	6	9	4
Unspecified	45	9	23	6	4	3	4	3
Statewide	785	32	1,037	35	137	15	35	8
Hunting effort (Days)								
UP	4,054	517	3,748	370	718	154	121	52
LP	6,263	525	4,476	319	426	101	140	56
Unit C	4,305	460	2,628	252	316	93	85	41
Unit D	1,959	220	1,848	186	110	40	55	34
Unspecified	273	92	117	41	30	25	9	7
Statewide	10,590	743	8,341	480	1,174	185	270	88
Bobcats passed by hunters (No.)								
UP	463	86	190	35	65	23	3	2
LP	646	82	335	44	25	11	10	6
Unit C	384	63	146	23	20	11	1	2
Unit D	263	46	189	37	4	3	9	5
Unit E	1	2	19	12	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	65	39	13	6	0	0	0	0
Statewide ^b	1,174	129	538	56	89	26	13	6
Bobcats registered by hunters (No.)								
UP	107	15	50	10	19	6	1	2
LP	66	11	78	11	13	5	0	0
Unit C	48	9	36	8	7	3	0	0
Unit D	19	6	42	8	6	3	0	0
Unspecified	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Statewide	177	19	130	15	32	7	1	2
Hunters that registered at least one bobcat (%)								
UP	31	4	12	2	27	7	9	10
LP	12	2	12	2	20	7	0	0
Unit C	14	3	10	2	17	8	0	0
Unit D	7	2	13	2	27	13	0	0
Unspecified	10	6	6	7	0	0	0	0
Statewide	20	2	12	1	23	5	4	5

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because hunters could hunt in more than one area.

^bAn estimated 21 ± 12 bobcats were passed by hunters in areas not open to bobcat hunting (Unit E). This estimate was not included in 2005 statewide estimate of bobcats passed by hunters.

Table 10. Estimated number of bobcat hunters using dogs and their hunting effort (days) in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Hunters using dogs ^a					Hunting effort				
	Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		Days	95% CL	Days	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	259	20	287	21	11	3,427	428	4,054	517	18
Lower Peninsula	642	30	540	28	-16*	7,878	598	6,263	525	-20*
Unit C	376	24	333	23	-11	4,601	468	4,305	460	-6
Unit D	347	23	260	20	-25*	3,277	316	1,959	220	-40*
Unspecified	38	8	45	9		224	94	273	92	
Statewide	855	34	785	32	-8*	11,529	760	10,590	743	-8

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because hunters could hunt in more than one area.

*P<0.005.

Table 11. Estimated number of bobcats passed, bobcats registered by hunters using dogs, and proportion of these hunters that registered at least one bobcat in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Bobcats passed					Bobcats registered					Hunters that registered a bobcat				
	Year					Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Difference (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		%	95% CL	%	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	406	71	463	86	14	100	16	107	15	8	30	4	31	4	<1
Lower Peninsula	1,284	158	646	82	-50*	116	14	66	11	-43*	18	2	12	2	-6*
Unit C	654	109	384	63	-41*	75	11	48	9	-37*	20	3	14	3	-6*
Unit D	630	97	263	46	-58*	40	8	19	6	-54*	12	2	7	2	-4*
Unspecified	39	19	65	39		3	3	4	3		4	4	10	6	
Statewide	1,729	176	1,174	129	-32*	218	21	177	19	-19*	22	2	20	2	-2

*P<0.005.

Table 12. Estimated number of bobcat hunters using calls and their hunting effort (days) in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

summarized by area.											
Area	Hunters using calls ^a					Hunting effort					
	Year				Change (%)	Year				Change (%)	
	2004		2005			2004		2005			
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		Days	95% CL	Days	95% CL		
Upper Peninsula	360	24	410	25	14*	2,972	274	3,748	370	26*	
Lower Peninsula	638	30	635	30	<1	4,857	346	4,476	319	-8	
Unit C	335	23	352	23	5	2,655	273	2,628	252	-1	
Unit D	341	23	319	22	-7	2,202	207	1,848	186	-16	
Unspecified	10	4	23	6		27	14	117	41		
Statewide	969	35	1,037	35	7	7,856	434	8,341	480	6	

^aNumber of hunters does not add up to statewide total because hunters could hunt in more than one area.

*P<0.005.

Table 13. Estimated number of bobcats passed, bobcats registered by hunters using calls, and proportion of these hunters that registered at least one bobcat in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Registered at least one bobcat in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.															
Area	Bobcats passed					Bobcats registered					Hunters that registered a bobcat				
	Year					Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change	2004		2005		Change	2004		2005		Differ- ence (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		%	95% CL	%	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	137	26	190	35	39	40	9	50	10	25	10	2	12	2	1
Lower Peninsula	424	60	335	44	-21	90	12	78	11	-13	14	2	12	2	-2
Unit C	215	40	146	23	-32*	49	9	36	8	-27	15	3	10	2	-4
Unit D	208	40	189	37	-9	40	8	42	8	3	12	2	13	2	1
Unspecified	1	2	13	6		0	0	1	2		0	0	6	7	
Statewide	563	66	538	56	-4	130	15	130	15	0	13	1	12	1	-1

*P<0.005.

Table 14. Estimated number of bobcat trappers and their trapping effort (days) in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Trappers ^a					Trapping effort				
	Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		Days	95% CL	Days	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	869	34	829	36	-5	26,656	1,590	24,289	1,509	-9
Lower Peninsula	354	23	312	22	-12	2,911	226	2,537	211	-13
Unit C	152	16	154	16	2	1,233	148	1,173	147	-5
Unit D	202	18	157	16	-22*	1,677	176	1,365	157	-19
Unspecified	46	9	69	11		0	0	58	28	
Statewide	1,249	38	1,177	37	-6	29,567	1,586	26,884	1,506	-9

^aNumber of trappers does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one area.

*P<0.005.

Table 15. Estimated number of bobcats captured, bobcats released alive, and bobcats registered by trappers in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Bobcats captured					Bobcats released alive					Bobcats registered				
	Year					Year					Year				
	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)	2004		2005		Change (%)
	No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL		No.	95% CL	No.	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	765	59	606	56	-21*	207	38	150	39	-27	548	36	456	34	-17*
Lower Peninsula	158	25	192	29	22	69	18	121	25	75*	82	12	71	11	-14
Unit C	56	13	72	16	28	27	11	42	13	52	29	7	30	7	5
Unit D	101	21	120	24	18	42	15	79	21	89*	54	10	40	8	-25
Unspecified	0	0	1	2		0	0	0	0		0	0	1	2	
Statewide ^a	923	63	799	64	-13	276	42	271	48	-2	630	37	528	35	-16*

^aAn estimated 38 ± 20 bobcats were captured and released alive by trappers in areas not open to bobcat hunting (Unit E) in 2005. This estimate was not included in 2005 statewide estimates of bobcats captured and released by trappers.

*P<0.005.

Table 16. Estimated proportion of bobcat trappers that captured at least one bobcat and proportion that registered at least one bobcat in Michigan for 2004 and 2005, summarized by area.

Area	Trappers that captured a bobcat					Trappers that registered a bobcat				
	Year				Difference (%)	Year				Difference (%)
	2004		2005			2004		2005		
	%	95% CL	%	95% CL		%	95% CL	%	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	50	2	43	2	-7*	46	2	40	2	-7*
Lower Peninsula	29	3	36	4	6	23	3	23	3	-1
Unit C	29	5	32	5	3	19	4	20	4	1
Unit D	30	4	39	5	9*	26	4	26	5	-1
Unspecified	0	0	2	2		0	0	2	2	
Statewide	43	2	39	2	-4	39	2	33	2	-5*

*P<0.005.

Table 17. Estimated number of days of effort per bobcat registered in Michigan by trappers for the 2003-2005, summarized by year and area.^a

Year and Area:		Year					
Area	2003 ^b		2004		2005		Change between 2004 and 2005 (%)
	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	Effort per registered bobcat	95% CL	
Upper Peninsula	33.8	41.7	48.6	2.7	53.3	3.4	10
Lower Peninsula			35.3	0.6	35.9	0.8	2
Unit C			42.7	0.5	38.7	0.6	-9*
Unit D			31.4	0.5	33.8	0.5	8*
Unspecified					40.0	0.1	
Statewide	33.8	41.7	46.9	2.8	50.9	3.5	9

^aEstimates prior to 2003 were not provided because these estimates were imprecise.

^bPrior to 2004, bobcat trapping was restricted to the UP.

*P<0.005.

Table 18. Estimated number of trappers, trapping effort (days), bobcats captured, bobcats released, bobcats registered, and proportion of trappers that captured and registered a bobcat in Michigan during 2005, summarized by county.

County	Trappers ^a		Trapping effort (days)		Bobcats captured by trappers		Bobcats released alive by trappers		Bobcats registered by trappers		Trappers that captured at least one bobcat		Trappers that registered at least one bobcat	
	No.	95%	No.	95%	No.	95%	No.	95%	No.	95%	%	95%	%	95%
		CL		CL		CL		CL		CL		CL		CL
Alcona	35	8	193	51	17	7	7	5	10	4	38	11	29	10
Alger	46	9	762	182	25	9	6	4	19	7	34	9	28	9
Alpena	25	6	185	54	10	4	6	3	4	3	41	13	18	10
Antrim	16	5	113	41	6	3	4	3	1	2	36	17	9	10
Arenac	3	2	22	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baraga	56	10	1,558	352	48	12	10	7	38	10	54	9	49	9
Charlevoix	6	3	35	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheboygan	20	6	156	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	88	12	1,829	375	46	12	6	4	40	11	34	7	31	6
Clare	25	6	156	48	14	7	10	6	4	3	35	13	18	10
Crawford	7	3	53	30	1	2	0	0	1	2	20	22	20	22
Delta	108	13	3,416	564	115	38	50	33	65	13	47	6	41	6
Dickinson	68	11	2,206	452	48	12	9	4	39	10	43	8	38	8
Emmet	4	3	29	22	1	2	0	0	1	2	33	36	33	36
Gladwin	13	5	113	43	3	2	1	2	1	2	22	16	11	12
Gogebic	79	11	2,118	419	56	14	10	6	46	11	45	7	42	7
Houghton	46	9	1,526	356	19	9	4	4	14	7	19	8	19	8
Iosco	14	5	120	43	3	3	1	2	1	2	10	11	10	11
Iron	95	13	2,242	422	53	13	6	3	48	11	36	6	35	6

^aNumber of trappers does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one county.

Table 18. (Continued) Estimated number of trappers, trapping effort (days), bobcats captured, bobcats released, bobcats registered, and proportion of trappers that captured and registered a bobcat in Michigan during 2005, summarized by county.

County	Trappers ^a		Trapping effort (days)		Bobcats captured by trappers		Bobcats released alive by trappers		Bobcats registered by trappers		Trappers that captured at least one bobcat		Trappers that registered at least one bobcat	
	95%		95%		95%		95%		95%		95%		95%	
	No.	CL	No.	CL	No.	CL	No.	CL	No.	CL	%	CL	%	CL
Kalkaska	26	7	241	63	38	16	29	15	9	4	61	13	33	12
Keweenaw	4	3	94	63	1	2	0	0	1	2	33	36	33	36
Luce	35	8	353	113	3	2	0	0	3	2	8	6	8	6
Mackinac	65	10	1,181	270	26	9	7	5	19	6	29	7	27	7
Marquette	63	10	1,303	320	30	11	13	9	17	7	27	7	20	7
Menominee	89	18	2,403	444	48	15	12	11	36	9	39	7	35	7
Missaukee	19	6	137	44	9	5	4	4	4	3	31	14	23	13
Montmorency	25	6	202	55	14	9	12	9	3	2	24	12	12	9
Ogemaw	14	5	130	45	10	7	7	6	3	2	30	17	20	14
Ontonagon	66	11	2,178	469	40	11	4	3	36	9	43	8	43	8
Osceola	23	6	182	51	7	4	1	2	6	3	25	12	25	12
Oscoda	12	4	71	31	4	4	3	3	1	2	25	18	13	14
Otsego	13	5	74	30	4	3	0	0	4	3	33	18	33	18
Presque Isle	20	6	117	39	14	8	10	6	4	3	36	14	21	12
Roscommon	17	5	79	31	12	6	7	5	4	3	42	16	25	14
Schoolcraft	58	10	1,121	278	48	13	13	6	35	9	48	9	45	9
Wexford	16	5	133	45	23	11	17	9	6	3	64	17	36	17
Unit E ^b					38	20	38	20						
Unspecified	69	11	58	28	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2

^aNumber of trappers does not add up to statewide total because trappers could trap in more than one county.

^bThis area was not open to bobcat trapping. The estimate for bobcats captured and released in Unit E were not included in 2005 statewide estimates of bobcats captured and released by trappers reported in Table 14.

Table 19. Trap type used by bobcat trappers during 2005 in Michigan.

Trap type	Trappers (%)	95% CL	Trappers (No.)	95% CL
Foothold traps	78	2	916	34
Conibears	40	2	469	26
Other ^a	1	<1	17	5

^aIncluded snares and live traps.

Table 20. Preferred trap type of bobcat trappers in Michigan during 2005.

Trap type	Trappers (%)	95% CL	Trappers (No.)	95% CL
Foothold traps	48	2	568	29
Conibears	24	2	281	21
Snares ^a	2	1	26	7
No preference	16	1	190	18
No answer	9	1	111	14

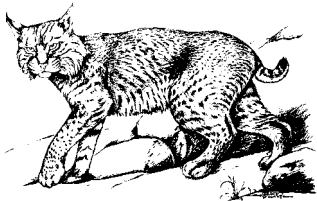
^aSnares were not legal to use to capture bobcats.

Appendix A. The questionnaire sent to people that obtained a bobcat harvest permit in Michigan for the 2005 bobcat hunting and trapping seasons.



BOBCAT HUNTER AND TRAPPER SURVEY

This information is requested under authority of Part 435, 1994 PA 451, M.C.L. 324.43539.



- It is important that you complete and return this questionnaire even if you did not harvest a bobcat during the most recent hunting and trapping seasons.
- Only the person this questionnaire was addressed to should answer these questions.

PART A: Hunting Questions

1. Did you hunt bobcats during the 2005-06 season?

¹ ☐ Yes ² ☐ No (*Skip to Question #9*)

2. About how many years have you hunted bobcats? _____ Years

3. If you hunted bobcats during the 2005-06 season, please complete the following table.

HUNTING METHOD (Select hunting method used.)	COUNTY HUNTED (For each hunting method used, list the county that you hunted on separate lines.)	NUMBER OF DAYS HUNTED (Count all days hunted even if you did not have an opportunity to take a bobcat)	NUMBER OF BOBCAT REGISTERED (Count only bobcat where a seal was attached to the pelt, and the animal was returned to you.)	NUMBER OF BOBCATS NOT TAKEN (Count the number of bobcats you called within range or treed but choose <u>not</u> to harvest.)
¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs ² <input type="checkbox"/> Calls ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs ² <input type="checkbox"/> Calls ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs ² <input type="checkbox"/> Calls ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs ² <input type="checkbox"/> Calls ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Other				

4. On what lands did you hunt bobcats during the 2005-06 season? (*You may check more than one.*)

- ¹ ☐ Property owned by me or my family

² ☐ Private land, with permission
- ³ ☐ Private land open to public hunting
(For example, Commercial Forests, Hunter Access Program)

⁴ ☐ Public land (State Game Area, State or National Forest, etc.)

5. Did you hunt bobcats with dogs during the 2005-06 season?

¹ ☐ Yes ² ☐ No (*Skip to Question #9*)

6. Who owned the dogs that you used to hunt bobcats during the 2005-06 season. (Check one)

- ¹ ☐ Normally use dogs that I own.

² ☐ Normally use dogs owned by someone else.
- ³ ☐ Normally use a combination of my dogs and dogs owned by someone else.

7. Report the number of bobcat chases with dogs you participated in during the 2005-06 season?

Chases
8. Did you hire a guide to assist with hunting bobcats at any time during the 2005-06 season?

Yes

No

PART B: Trapping Questions

9. Did you attempt to harvest a bobcat while trapping in the 2005-06 season?

Yes

No

(Skip to Question #16)
10. About how many years have you trapped bobcats?

Years
11. If you trapped bobcats during the 2005-06 season, please complete the following table.

COUNTY TRAPPED (List each county that you trapped for bobcat.)	NUMBER OF DAYS TRAPPED	NUMBER OF BOBCAT CAUGHT AND RELEASED (Count only bobcats you released alive from your traps.)	NUMBER OF BOBCAT REGISTERED (Count all bobcat that were registered including incidental catches that were not returned to you.)

12. On what lands did you trap bobcats during the 2005-06 season? (You may check more than one.)

Property owned by me or my family

Private land, with permission

Private land open to public hunting
(For example, Commercial Forests, Hunter Access Program)

Public land (State Game Area, State or National Forest, etc.)
13. Which capture method did you use when you attempted to harvest bobcats in the 2005-06 season? (Check all that apply.)

Foothold traps

Conibears

Other (please specify)
14. Which capture method do you prefer to catch bobcats? (Check one.)

Foothold traps

Snares

Conibears

No preference
15. Did you catch any bobcats in traps that were set for another species in the 2005-06 season?

Yes

No

PART C: General Questions

16. Compared to the previous three years, what is the status of bobcats in the county that you prefer to hunt or trap bobcats in the 2005-06 season?

Increasing

Decreasing

Stable

Not present

Unknown
17. Do you have any comments or suggestions about bobcat management in Michigan?